14 PAGES-FIVE CENTS.

GGOD advertising is the most

reliable ally of ai who series

RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY; REAT REJUICING IN MEXICO CITY **INFR SUCCESS OF THE UPRISING**

nnon Boom, Bells Ring LORIMER RESOLUTION and Cheering People Fill the Streets

LA BARRA IS CHOSEN S HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

dero Hears the News and Preicts Immediate Peace and Prosperity for the Government

ero Sure of Election.

was announced, one had expected an uprear and tailon when his announcement is made, but within the chamber its announcing the event were followed. The deputies seemed what had taken place, streets, however, black with peoply road leading to the hall being leaves that Dlaz was at last no president was the signal for build and manifestations.

Was no violence or destruction of

otion to accept the president's

MME. DE LA BARRA.

Letter of Diaz

Corral's Resignation.

Continued on Page Two.

motion to accept the present that 167 deputies voted ave, white them did not express themselves, are Benito Juarez, a descendant den Juarez, and Concepcion del As their names were called other are arose and lowed their affirmations.

milar fashion the resignation of resident Ramon Corral, now in was unanimously accepted and Francisco Leon de la Barra, ubbasador to Washington, was provisional president: The latter the eath of office at noon tomor-the yellow parlor of the national

arcely less interest in the popular

DVERTISING TALKS WRITTEN BY LUAM C. FREEMAN

LIAM C. FREEMAN

MENTYORK EVENWORLD recently
hed upon a phase of
dulent Advertising,
r comment is reprod herewith for the lesit teaches:

UDS UPON

HOMESEEKERS

Internal decision of the United
Circuit Court of Appeals
persons advertising waste

orthless lands as good home
through the mails, are liable
rest and imprisonment, will
r toward putting an end to
of the meanes, of swindles
ised by sharpers upon the
lity of human hope.

I much sympathy is felt for
a swindled by the offer of a
brick for ten dollars, or of
westment that will pay five

Letter of Diaz.

President Diaz's letter of resignation
follows:
"Sirs—The Mexican people who generously have covered me with honors, who
make at their leader during a
war, who patriotically assisted me in work
war, who patriotically assisted me in work
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and obtain for it an honorable position
in the concert of nations, that same people, sirs, has revolted in armed military
and betain my presence in the
exercise of the supreme executive power
is the cause of this insurrection.

To the national president place of the frequible, such a possibility
makes me the least able to reason of the supreme representatives of th

brick for ten dollars, or of which i my countrymen. (Signed) with all respect, porfire DIAZ." Vestment that will pay five

h cheating can be successful
when it appeals to avarice or

"On the two occasions that the national conventions advanced my candi-

Continued on Page Seven.



Personal Colloquy Between Senator Bailey of Texas and Martine of New Jersey.

SUBJECT UNDER DEBATE

Indications That the Proposition of Martin of Virginia Will Pass Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- After fou ours' caucus today the Democratic senstors voted 24 to 1 to support the resoution offered by Senator Martin of Virdnia on behalf of the Democratic steerng committee, providing for a reinvestigation of the bribery charges in connec ion with the election of Senator Lorimer. A personal colloquy between Senators Bailey of Texas and Martine of New Bailey of Texas and Martine of New Jersey featured the caucus. The Martin resolution proposes an inquiry by the committee on privileges and election. The verbal encounter between Mesars. Bailey and Martine originated in Mr. Bailey's and Martine originated in Mr. Bailey's ademand for general support of the Martine resolution. Mr. Bailey said that any senator who refused to be bound by the rancis had no rightful place in the party councils. This aroused the senators who favor the La Foliette resolution providing for an inquiry by a special committee of new senators.

Willing to Compare With Bailey.

Willing to Compare With Bailey. Mr. Bailey contended that more than two-thirds of the caucus favored the Martin resolution and it was thus the duty of all Democratic senators to ablde by that decision. Mr. Martine repiled

by that decision. Mr. Martine replied that while willing to compare his party record with that of the Texas senator he was unwilling to be bound by a party caucus on a moral question. He said he understood that the meeting was a conference and not a cancus and he had no understanding that any binding action was to be taken.

Saying he would not bandy words regarding the character of his own Democracy as compared with that of another senator Mr. Balley insisted that all senators were duty-bound to abide by the two-thirds decision of the caucus.

Mr. Martine replied as pointedly and the collector continued until Mr. Martine withdrew from the caucus retreating that he would not be bound by it on any except a political question.

General Debate.

General Debate.

Almost every other Democratic sen-ator present participated in the debate. It developed that the regular Republicans had practically agreed to abandon the Dillingham resolution in favor of the Martin measure and all bemocrats were urged to support the provision as a mat-ter of party discipline. The enueus supported the Martin reso-lution with the understanding that any senator should be free to offer amend-ments.

ments.

Mr. Hitchcock suggested as a compromise that a sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, to be approved by the senate, be designated to conduct the inquiry. He said he might present such an amendment in the senate. This evoked favorable mention. It was expected that the

It was expected that the Loriz question would come up in the open a ate today, but it was crowded out other questions. Senator La Follette peets to conclude his speech tomorrand, after one or two brief speeches rep's, it is expected that a vote will be taken. The prospect now is that the Martin resolution will be adopted with-out material amendment.

CHORUS GIRL SUES HUSBAND'S FATHER

Mrs. Bersie Van Ness Mulligan Demands \$50,000 for Alienation of Hubby's Affections.

special to The Tribune. mind was the practical assumption of military control of the federal district by Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Madero's by Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Madero's personal representative.

Personally, Dominguez commands only a small body of local rebels, but the federal garrison is under orders to make no move whitsever without securing his approval. Senor Dominguez stated he can bring 5000 organized rebel traops into the city within three hours. Their baggage and horses are aboard trains furnished by the government at Cuernavaca, Pachuca and Tlainepantia. He stated that they will remain at their present stations until they should be needed in this city to control the situation.

Letter of Diaz.

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Mrs. Bessle Van Ness Mulligan, once a chorus girl and now a chorus girl again, separated from her young husband, is suing her wealthy father-in-law, George H. Mulligan, for alienation of her husband's affections.

She demands \$50,000 in the way of compensation for her lonely life.

Mrs. Mulligan's attorney said tonight that he was informed that the elder Molligan had given his son a large allowance on condition that he should never rejoin his wife. This, according to the wife and her lawyer, amply constitutes restraint on the part of the father that amounts to alienation of the son's affections.

Mrs. Muligan was a show girl when she married Mulligan, and at the time it was said that he was willing to remounce his inheritance of \$2,000,000 and go to work as a taxicab driver at \$15 a week to support her.

President Diaz's letter of resignation

DEMURRERS FILED IN THE SUGAR CASE

Joseph F. Smith and Thomas R. Cutler Ask That Petition Against Them Be Dismissed.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Demurrers of the Idaho-Utab Sugar company, Joseph F. Smith and Thomas R. Culler, defend-ants in the government's suit to dissolve the American Sugar Refining company, were filed today in the United States cir-

were filed today in the United States circuit court.

The demurrers assert that none of the
defendants is in any way interested in
the controversy between the government
and the trustees of the will of Henry O.
Havemeyer in reference to the validity
and ownership of the common stock of
the National Sugar Refining company of
New Jersoy, which is the subject of a
separate and distinct suit now pending in
the state of New Jersey.

The defendants therefore ask that the
government petition against them be dismissed.

ATTORNEYS FOR COX GAIN AN ADVANTAGE

CINCINNATI. O.. May 25.—Attorneys for George B. Cox gained at least a technical advantage yesterday, when they had a deputy clerk put on the court inlinute book the formal entry of dismissal of Cox under the two indictments against him. The entries were dated last Saturday, when Judge Dickson handed down his decision. Prosecutor Hunt did not discover until today that the entry had been put on the record. Judgu Dickson says he knows nothing about it.



City's Leading Men Oppose Prohibition

N address to the public was issued yesterday by leading business men, bankers, professional men and others, urging the electors of Salt Lake City to vote against prohibition at the election to be held June 27. The statement is entitled "An Appeal to Reason." It gives in detailed form the reasons why the signatories believe prohibition would be ill advised, and sets forth conclusions drawn from the experiences of other states where the liquor traffic has been prohibited. The text of the address

To the voters of Sait Lake City: A prohibition wave, such as has swept over many states and subsid-ed, is now breaking on the shores of

It will, on June 27, be left to the voters of this city to decide whether the deensed liquor traffic shall be abolished here, or regulated by law. In the interest of law, order, husiness, progress and merality, we, representative merchants, bankers, professional men and business men generally, make an appeal to you to out against prohibition.

We question no person's motives:

We question no person's motives; our appeal is only to the reason of voters to vote for what is best in the light of ail the evidence at hand. Prohibition has been tried in many states, covering all sections of the republic, with the result in every one that prohibition does not prohibit. Reformation does not come through forced draft. Rather the invariable results are increased misdemeanors, crimes and lawlessness, an increase in the use of intoxicants and a lowering of the characters of thousands of people.

of people.

We have the records, supplied by the chiefs of police of fifty-four cities, with 1.547.258 inhabitants, which cities extend from Maine south to Alabama, and west to Kansas, which show that in those cities last year there were 124.400 arrests, of which 52,580 were arrests for drunk-enness and 9173 arrests for illegal sales of liquor.

Those are all prohibition cities.

License and Regulation.

We have also the records of forty citles containing 2.425.871 inhabitants which have licensed and regulated saloons. They cover every section of the country. Last year, as supplied by their chiefs of police, there were in them 141.642 arrests, of which 16.856 were for drunkenness.

In the first named cities the figures show one arrest for every thirteen inhabitants, and one arrest for drunkenness for every thirty inhabitants.

drunkenness for every thirty inhabitants.

In the licensed cities the figures are, respectively: Arrests for all erimes, one for every twenty-three inhabitants: for drunkenness, one for every eighty-three inhabitants.

In the dry towns more than 40 per cent of arrests for drunkenness, in the west less than 30 per cent.

In the first eleven months of prohibition in eight towns of Oklahema there were 10.552 arrests, of which 2418 were for drunkenness. In the second eleven months, these figures had increased to 17.805 and 6416, respectively.

In 1916 in Milwaukee, where there In 1910 in Milwaukee, where there

is hiensed liquor selling, out of her 275,000 people there were 1021 ar-rests for drunkenness, or one to every 367 people.
In Columbus, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., Lewiston, Me., Bangor, Me., and Portland, Me., the arrests for drunkenness averaged one for every twenty-one inhabitants.

The Conditions in Maine.

Maine has been a prohibition state for many years, but has voted for open saloons under strict regulation. This law goes into effect in Septem-ber, 1911. The report of the state enforcement commission shows that in 1910 the commission instituted pro-

Signers of "Appeal to Reason" Attacking Dry Town

Keith-O'Brien Co.,
By H. W. Walker.
Paris Millinery Co.,
By Louis Simon.
L. & A. Cohn, Inc., By Louis Cohn. Walker Bros. D. G. Co. By J. R. Walker. Auerbach Co., By Geo. S. Auerbach. By Geo. S. Auerbach. W. S. McCornick & Co.,

Bankers.
Walker Bros., Bankers,
By M. H. Walker.
Continental Nat'l Bank,
By T. W. Boyer. Nat'l Bank of Republe, By Frank Knox. By Frank Knox. Utah National Bank, By R. Badger By R. Badger.
Nat'l Copper Bank,
By W. W. Armstrong.
Utah Sav. & Trust Co.,
By Heber M. Wells.
Sweet Candy Co., Merchants' Bank, By H. P. Clark. Shannon Coltharp Co.,

By Thos. B. Shannon. Siegel Clothing Co., By J. H. Siegel. By J. H. Slegel.
Gardner & Adams,
By J. P. Gardner.
Rowe & Kelly Co.
W. E. Fife Co. W. E. Fife Co. Alford Bros. Co. By John W. Alford. Mullett Clothing Co., By A. H. Rauhof. W. L. Nichol.

M. L. Nichol.
Gray Bros. Co.
M. H. Desky.
Bradford Clothes Shop,
By L. Singerman. Hirschman Shoe Co., By J. Hirschman.
N. M. Hamilton.
J. H. R. Franklin Co.

Fairbanks Morse & Co., G. C. Charleton. By F. B. Olton. Western Outfit F. C. Richmond Mch. Co. By F. C. Richmond. Bamberger Coal Co.,

I. X. L. Stores Co., By P. A. Sorenson. Greenewald Furn. Co.

By T. G. Morse, D. A. Callahan. D. A. Callahan.
Western Arms & Sporting Goods Co.,
P. A. W. Cowan. By Leon Sweet. Levitt Shoe Corp. Rosenbaum Bros. Weil Jewelry Co.

Brown, Terry & Wood-ruff Co., By Jas. H. Brown, Walk Over Shoe Co., By J. F. Harding. Capital Electric Co., By R. W. Nicol. Intermountain Elec. Co. By C. B. Hawley. Berkhoel Music Co., By J. B. Berkhoel. Taxicab Service Co., By E. C. Kahn. Smith Bailey Drug Co. By C. A. Faus.

J. H. R. Franklin Co.
The Galligher Mch. Co.
By J. E. Galligher.
The F. W. Gardiner Co.
By J. J. La Bec.
Carpenter Paper Co of
Utah,
The A. P. Snitko

By A. P. Spitko.

Westinghouse Elec. Co.,
Salt Lake City Office
Mine & Smelter Supply
Co.,
Supply
Co.,
Supply
Co.,
Supply
Co.,
Supply
Co.,
Supply
Embroke Sta. Co.,
By H. Pembroke Sta. Co.,
By H. P

J. W. Gates, Mgr. | By C. Holcomb.

ceedings against 3588 liquor dealers. The total lines collected amounted to \$21,600, and the fiet expense of the prosecution amounted to \$37,621.

The Maine law is very severe. It permits officers to onter private homes and make searches if they suspect liquor is said there.

A man or company can by obtaining a government tax stamp protect himself against a raid by officers of the revenue service.

The nine states which last year were absolute prohibition states, had of these stamps as follows: Alabama, 1149, Georgia, 1925, Kansas, 1144, Maine, 1080, Mississippi, 531; North Carolina, 1241; North Dakota, 1510; Oklahoma, 1843, and Tennesnee, 2256.

The state of Utah, which was pro-hibition in spots. 1md 1246 of these

hibition in spots, bad 1246 of these stamps.

The men in the states mentlened above are as strong and as high of principle as any people; we have copied the above figures to establish beyond any doubt that prohibition does not prohibit.

The pleneers who founded the governments of Utah and of Salt Lake City were sagacious men, who had had much experience, and who were careful to plan what in their best judgment would be best for their people.

They realized that crimes aboutd

people.

They realized that crimes should be stamped out, but that the very best that can be done with the in-berent vices of men is to draw around

them necessary restraints, to control them, and to protect the young, so far as possible, from having what-ever germs of vice might be toher-

By J. A. Greenewald
Freed Furn. & Cpt. Co.,
By C. W. Freed.
Salt Lake Hdw. Co.,
By B. F. Bauer,
Scott Hdw. Co.,
By T. G. Morse

L & A. Simon Co., By A. Simon, I. Cline & Bro.,

Western Outfit Co. Russel L. Tracy. A. Richter, Real Estate. F. W. Little, Henry Newell. Solon Spiro.
Thos. S. Amussen.
H. L. A. Culmer.
W. S. Henderson.

Fom Botterill Auto Co., By Frank Botterill. Automobile Gen. Sales By Alex Beveridge, M. L. Cummings. Halloran-Judge Loan &

Trust Co., By W. J. Halloran Houston Real Estate & Inv. Co.,
By C. W. Johnson.
United Grocery Co.,
By J. M. Smith.
T. F. Thomas. Callaway Hoock Francis, By O. W. Bemis. W. A. Nelden Drug Co., By L. R. Darling. F. E. McGurrin. C. H. McGurrin.

John Dern.
Ferd J. Fabian Co.,
By T. R. Robins.
Kahn Bros. & Co.,
By D. L. Wertheimer Symns Utah Groc. Co., By Harry Ford. Jos. P. Megeath. A. L. Jacobs.
O. W. Powers.
W. J. Barrette. E. M. Allison, Jr. C. S. Varian, Salt Lake Ice Co., By J. C. Lynch, Royal Baking Co. W. E. Lake. W. H. Dickson. Charles C. Dey. W. D. Riter.
P. L. Williams.
Utah Gas & Co Itah Gas & Coke Co., By John E. Clark. D. B. Mackintosh.

Carstensen & Anson.

ent in them from being quickened into life.

They followed this rule through the first generation and a half of Utah men and women.

The figures we have quoted above make clear that they followed the only wise path.

make clear that they followed the only wise path.

Under that rule Utah and Salt Lake have prospered, why change it now?

As representative business men we protest against a change because.

First, as shown above, the objects intended by prohibitionists cannot be obtained, but rather the wrongs they deplore would be intensified could they have their way.

Second—Because a vote for prohibition would demoralize every form of business in the city and state, and give to this city a blow that it could not recover from in a decade of years.

years.

Third—It would reduce the revenues of the city about \$400,000 and greatly add to the rate of taxation.

Fourth—It would reduce the trade of the city enormously; cause the necessary discharge of thousands of faithful employees in all departments of business, and make it impossible for thousands of stranded and deserving men and women to obtain employment.

and deserving men and wemen to obtain employment.

Fifth—It would greatly reduce the population of the efty and cause all property to depreciate in value, in many cases to the utter loss of their nomes by nour men and women.

Sixth—The best patrons of business are people from the mining camps adjacent. Prohibition would drive all these away.

Seventh—We are in midcontinent;

By James H. Anson.

UIL FIELDS IN UTAH AT HAND

New York Financiers, Headed by James E. Fitch, Organize Utah Consolidated Oil Co.

SAN JUAN COUNTY IS SEAT OF OPERATIONS

Head Office in New York; Branch Office to Be Opened Soon in Salt Lake.

Special to The Tribune

NEW YORK, May 25 .- James F. Fitch, who is staying at the Waldorf Astoria, said tonight that he had succeeded in organizing a corporation composed of well known financiers in New York to operate oil fields in San Juan county and other parts of Utah. The organization had been perfected and the company would be registered in Salt Lake City as the Utah Consolidated Oil company, with a capital of \$15, one company, with a capital of \$15,000,000. With regard to the directors and officers of the new concern Mr. Fitch said that he was the president, but he was not at liberty to make known the other names until it had been

registered "In all "he said, "we have 200,000 acres of oil lands, which are mainly located in San Juan county and operations will be commenced there immediately. From the examinations that have been made we are confident that these new oil fields will prove to be some of the richest in the world and will be a considerable benefit to the state, as the oil is of a very high grade and there is plenty of it. The head of-fices of the corporation will be in New

"'it is our intention," Mr. Fitch went on to say, "to form several subsidiary companies, which will be under the control of the parent company just incor-porated and we shall operate on a large scale. For the present the New York office of the Utah Consolidated Oll company is situated in the Trintiy building. No. 111 Broadway, but we shall move to permanent offices nearby. It is a

project of exceptional merit and have every confidence in its saccess. Mr. Fitch said that he did no: to go any further into the details of the working plans of the corporation until further developments had taken

He did not know exactly what date he should return to the west, but ex-pected to remain here for several days yet to settle the plans for beginning

GRAND JURY DRAWN TO CLEAN UP BUTTE

Charge of Judge Indicates That the Inquiry Is Expected to Result in Many Indictments.

BUTTE, Mont., May 25 .- A grand jury

BUTTE, Mont., May 25.—A grand jury to investigate conditions in the city of Butte and county of Silver Bow was drawn in Judge Donian's department this morning and will begin the hearing next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Of the fifteen names drawn twelve were served and of these Thomas J. Mulcaly and John Martin claimed the legal exemptions and were excused. The court appointed Dr. J. B. Sullivan as foreman.

The jury was charged by the court to make a complete investigation of all city and county offices to examine all books and records, especially those pertaining to the revenue received, and to run down all reports of graft; to see if the wineroom ordinance is being violated, to look into the dance hall conditions and rooming houses where rooms are rented for immoral purposes. They were told to see that coal dealers, butchers, grocers and other merchants give 16 ounces to the pound, look into fake stock concerns and wild cat mining schemes, see if liquor is being sold to minors and report on the employment of, minors as messenger boys in the restricted district, investigating the rumors that real estate agents fleece non-residents by sending exorbitant and false bills for repairs and improvements, inquire into the conditions of all isalis and the immates thereing exorbitant and false bills for repairs and improvements, inquire into the conditions of all sails and the immates thereof and were told that they could have access to all prisons and records of the city and county.

the resting place of thousands of tourists. With probletion thousands would never rest here, thousands more who otherwise would come here would pass us by.

Eighth—We have in good faith invested our money here and engaged in business; we did so on an implied contract that no legislation should cripple or destroy our business.

Xinth—We bear a large proportion of the expense of the city and state. We protest against having that expense increased upon its and our ability to pay immensely reduced.

Favor Strict Regulation.

Favor Strict Regulation.

We favor a strict regulation of the liquor traffic: we favor the with-drawing of licenses from every place which degenerates into a joint and supplies a rendezvous for the deprayed.

supplies a rendezvous for the departed.

As a commission succeeds the present form of government, it should, in the fewer hands, be easier to bring around this reform.

We appeal to voters to look the facts in the face; not to blindly follow away an illusory light, but calling up their clear judgment, hesding the light that slitnes out from experience, to vote as their sense of justice will surely dictate to them, for the very best interests of the city and state, and to vote down a proposed sumptuary law which could not be enforced, but which rather, would awaken a world of bitterness, and he followed by confusion and distress, as infinite loss of property, a vast cripping of business and lowering of the morals of the community.